

# DCE-MRI技术及ADC值对乳腺非肿块样强化病变良恶性的诊断价值

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**【摘要】目的:**探讨DCE-MRI技术及表观扩散系数(ADC)值对乳腺非肿块样强化(NMLE)病变良恶性的诊断价值。**方法:**回顾性分析180例在邯郸市第一医院接受手术并完成病理组织学诊断乳腺NMLE病变患者的临床资料, 均行多模态3.0T MRI检查, 比较良恶性病变MRI分布类型、强化特点、时间-信号曲线(TIC)类型及ADC值, 描绘ROC曲线评价ADC值鉴别诊断效能。**结果:**恶性病变节段型和集丛样强化比例显著高于良性病变组( $P<0.05$ ); 两组TIC类型比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ); 恶性病变ADC值 $\leq 1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ 比例显著高于良性病变组( $P<0.05$ ); 恶性病变ADC值显著小于良性病变组( $P<0.05$ ); 描绘ROC曲线后分析, ADC值用于乳腺NMLE良恶性病灶鉴别诊断AUC=0.73, 最佳cut-off值为 $1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ , 灵敏度和特异度分别为72.33%和79.60%。**结论:**DCE-MRI技术及ADC值可有效提高乳腺NMLE良恶性病灶的诊断效能, 具有临床应用价值。

**【关键词】**DCE-MRI; 表观扩散系数; 乳腺; 非肿块样强化病变; 鉴别诊断

**【中图分类号】**R737.9; R816.4

**【文献标志码】**A

**【文章编号】**1005-202X(2023)09-1132-03

## Diagnostic value of DCE-MRI and ADC value in benign and malignant breast non-mass-like enhancement lesions

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the clinical value of dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DCE-MRI) and apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) value in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant breast non-mass-like enhancement (NMLE) lesions. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was carried out on 180 patients with breast NMLE lesions who underwent surgery and histopathological diagnosis in Handan First Hospital. All patients were scanned by multimodal 3.0T MRI. The distribution types, enhancement characteristics, time-intensity curve (TIC) types and ADC values of benign and malignant lesions were compared; and the efficiency of ADC value in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant lesions was evaluated by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. **Results** Compared with benign lesion group, malignant lesion group had higher proportions of segmental distribution, cluster like enhancement and ADC value  $\leq 1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ , and lower ADC value (all  $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in TIC types between two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The ROC curve analysis showed that the AUC, sensitivity and specificity of ADC value in differentiating benign and malignant breast NMLE lesions were 0.73, 72.33% and 79.60%, respectively, with the best cut-off value of  $1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ . **Conclusion** DCE-MRI and ADC value have clinical application value for they can effectively improve the diagnostic efficacy of benign and malignant breast NMLE lesions.

**Keywords:** dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; apparent diffusion coefficient; breast; non-mass-like enhancement lesion; differential diagnosis

**【收稿日期】**2022-12-15

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## 前言

乳腺癌是女性常见恶性肿瘤之一, 近年来发病率及发病例数均呈逐年增多趋势<sup>[1]</sup>。早在2003年, 美国放射学会就在BI-RADS中提出乳腺非肿块样强

化(NMLE)病变概念,具体定义为乳腺内无肿块区域强化特征,同时病灶内夹杂乳腺腺体/脂肪/间质成分,故强化影呈断裂状态<sup>[2]</sup>;该类病变尽管具有特征表现,但在良恶性鉴别诊断方面较为困难<sup>[3]</sup>。本研究回顾性分析180例在本院接受手术并完成病理组织学诊断乳腺NMLE病变患者的临床资料,旨在探讨DCE-MRI技术及表观扩散系数(ADC)值对乳腺NMLE良恶性病灶鉴别诊断的临床价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究纳入2016年6月~2020年6月间在邯郸市第一医院接受手术并完成病理组织学诊断乳腺NMLE病变患者共180例,均为女性,年龄36~58岁,平均(45.81±9.30)岁。根据病变良恶性分组,其中良性组62例,包括乳腺腺病28例,导管内乳头状瘤24例,化脓性炎8例,囊性增生病变2例;恶性组118例,包括浸润性导管癌44例,导管原位癌38例,乳腺小叶癌20例,导管内乳头状癌16例。纳入标准:①接受多模态3.0T MRI检查;②经病理组织学检查明确疾病类型;③年龄18~80岁;④择期手术。排除标准:①无法耐受手术或麻醉;②MRI检查禁忌证;③临床资料欠完整。研究方案符合《赫尔辛基宣言》要求,患者及家属签署知情同意书。

1.2 MRI检查方法

检查仪器采用美国通用公司3.0T MRI扫描仪,选择乳腺专用表面和相控阵线圈。俯卧位保持双乳自然悬垂;常规扫描选择横断面脂肪抑制SPGR序列(T<sub>1</sub>WI)和矢状面脂肪抑制FSE序列(T<sub>2</sub>WI);动态增强MRI扫描选择矢状面;扫描参数设置:TR、TE、TI、FA、层厚、层间距及矩阵分别为4.9 ms、2.4 ms、7.0 ms、1 000、2.5 mm、1.0 mm、450×350。经肘正中静脉注射Gd-DTPA,剂量为0.1 mmol/kg,注射速率2.0 mL/s。DCE-MRI参数设置:TR/TE=4.5/1.6 ms,反转角100,层厚1 mm,间距0.2 mm,矩阵448×344,FOV=340 mm×340 mm,NEX=1;采集5期增强图像,单期扫描时间75 s,全部扫描时间为480 s。EPI-DWI参数设置:TR/TE=8 300/85 ms,层厚4 mm,层间距2 mm。FOV=360 mm×148 mm,矩阵220×220,NEX=3,b=50、800 s/mm<sup>2</sup>。

1.3 诊断标准及数据分析

根据BI-RADS标准完成MRI征象分析,具体包括形态学表现、DCE-MRI强化特征及时间-信号曲线(TIC);经工作站合成ADC图,勾画3~5个ROI,测量强化区域ADC值,取平均值;MRI图像资料由2位高年资中级及以上职称影像科医师共同判读。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS22.0软件处理数据。计量资料比较采用*t*检验,以均数±标准差表示;计数资料比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,以%表示;描绘ROC曲线分析鉴别诊断效能;*P*<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 良恶性病变MRI分布类型、强化特点及TIC类型比较

恶性病变组节段型和集丛样强化比例显著高于良性病变组(*P*<0.05),两组TIC类型比较差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05),见表1。

表1 良恶性病变MRI分布类型、强化特点、TIC类型比较  
Table 1 Comparison of MRI distribution types, enhancement characteristics, TIC types of benign and malignant lesions

指标	良性病变组 ( <i>n</i> =62)	恶性病变组 ( <i>n</i> =118)	$\chi^2$ 值	<i>P</i> 值
分布类型			9.603	0.002
导管	8(12.90)	10(8.47)		
节段	24(38.71)	74(62.71)		
区域	20(32.26)	24(20.34)		
弥漫	10(16.13)	10(8.47)		
强化特点			16.747	0.001
均匀	24(38.71)	26(22.03)		
不均匀	24(38.71)	50(42.37)		
集丛样	8(12.90)	40(33.90)		
簇样环形	6(9.68)	2(1.69)		
TIC类型			5.164	0.076
I型	30(48.39)	38(32.20)		
II型	28(45.16)	74(62.71)		
III型	4(6.45)	6(5.08)		

2.2 良恶性病变ADC值比较

恶性病变ADC值≤1.3×10<sup>-3</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s比例显著高于良性病变组(*P*<0.05),恶性病变ADC值显著小于良性病变组(*P*<0.05),见表2。

表2 良恶性病变ADC值比较  
Table 2 Comparison of ADC values of benign and malignant lesions

指标	良性病变组 ( <i>n</i> =62)	恶性病变组 ( <i>n</i> =118)	<i>t</i> / $\chi^2$ 值	<i>P</i> 值
ADC值			5.544	0.019
≤1.3×10 <sup>-3</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> /s	40(64.52)	95(80.51)		
>1.3×10 <sup>-3</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> /s	22(35.48)	23(19.49)		
平均值	1.44±0.68	1.16±0.36	3.616	<0.001

### 2.3 ADC值鉴别诊断效能ROC曲线分析

描绘ROC曲线后分析,结果显示ADC值用于乳腺NMLE良恶性病灶鉴别诊断AUC=0.73,最佳cut-off值为 $1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ,灵敏度和特异度分别为72.33%和79.60%。

## 3 讨论

乳腺MRI检查因所具有高软组织分辨率、一次性完成双乳显像等优势在乳腺疾病诊断中获得广泛应用<sup>[4]</sup>。在临床实践中对于乳腺NMLE病变常规MRI技术鉴别诊断难度较大,亟需寻找更为准确有效的新技术提高鉴别诊断效能<sup>[5]</sup>。乳腺NMLE病变行增强MRI检查无明显肿块区域,多可见其中分布乳腺腺体、脂肪组织或间质成分,导致阴影强化模式和分布类型复杂度更高<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究结果显示乳腺NMLE良恶性病变中均主要表现为节段型,病理类型则以导管内原位癌和浸润性导管癌为主。乳腺NMLE病变中导管内原位癌节段型强化具有特征性,这可能与肿瘤最初局限于某一导管束分支、后续浸润进展累及整个导管束有关<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究结果显示恶性病变组节段型比例显著高于良性病变组( $P<0.05$ ),与以往报道结果相符;但需要注意少量乳腺导管扩张症亦可呈相似特征,故在诊断过程中应注意辨认征象和病理改变。有报道认为导管型分布可预测乳腺NMLE恶性病变发生<sup>[8]</sup>,但本次研究纳入该类型病例数较少,证据力度相对不足。区域型和弥漫型分布多出现在乳腺病患者,但亦有报道提示浸润性导管癌患者可见区域型强化<sup>[9]</sup>。

DCE-MRI技术除可清晰观察到形态学表现外,还能够反映病灶内部血流灌注信息及病理改变特征,理论上可提高NMLE病变良恶性鉴别诊断效能<sup>[10-11]</sup>。本次研究结果中,恶性病变组集丛样强化比例显著高于良性病变组( $P<0.05$ ),同时乳腺NMLE病变以浸润性导管癌和导管原位癌最为常见。有学者研究显示集丛样强化多与导管内微小浸润、肿瘤累及乳腺导管壁或间质有关<sup>[12]</sup>。本次研究中集丛样强化存在于少量良性病变中,故在实际工作中应注重鉴别。对于正常乳腺腺体或脂肪组织在强化区内更易观察到簇样环形强化<sup>[13]</sup>,本研究结果也证实了这一观点。

MRI对比剂可经细胞外间隙和血管在体内随机分布,并无肿瘤组织吸附特异性,故对于血流动力学中TIC分型仅能作为参考,而不应作为良恶性鉴别关键指标<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究结果显示恶性组患者TIC曲线多属于I~II型,在供血血管数较少时大部分病灶强化中后期未见对比剂快速退出。本次研究中乳腺小叶原位癌患者20例中16例属于II型曲线,笔者认为这可能与乳腺小叶癌内所含纤维成分较多、肿瘤细胞数量相对较少、仅能通过周边毛细血管网供血及获取营养物质有关<sup>[15]</sup>。因此TIC分型仅能初步判断病灶血流情况,而无法有效实现乳腺NMLE病变定性诊断。

近年来研究证实ADC值对乳腺良恶性病变鉴别诊断具有重要价值<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究结果进一步证实NMLE良恶性病灶鉴别诊断中ADC值具有良好效能。需要注意到本次研究纳入病灶ADC值较以往报道更高,这可能与NMLE病变结构疏松所致ADC值测量偏倚有关,同时本研究中部分病灶属于导管内原位癌,内部水分子运动受限不明显亦是造成这一现象的重要原因<sup>[17]</sup>。

综上所述,DCE-MRI技术及ADC值可有效提高乳腺NMLE良恶性病灶鉴别诊断效能,具有临床应用价值。

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(编辑:黄开颜)